

Test 1
See how quickly COTTOLENE creams with your biscuit flour.

Test 2
Notice that you use one-third less shortening when you use COTTOLENE.

Test 3
See how nicely COTTOLENE biscuits brown in the oven.

Test 4
Note the crispness of the biscuit crusts.

Test 5
Notice the lightness of the COTTOLENE biscuits when you break them open.

Test 6
Now compare the flavor of your COTTOLENE biscuits with the flavor of biscuits made with butter.

Test 7
Compare the price of whole-some COTTOLENE with the price of butter.

ASSOCIATED PRESS PLEDGES LOYALTY TO GOVERNMENT

(Continued From Page One)

He was waiting to see how fast and how far the American people would keep pace with him and stand up for any action he proposed.

Former Judge Crossen asserted that the war had developed a new feeling, a new attitude, a new recognition of the common man.

"This thought of service, this idea of service, is rising like a golden halo, until it is covering the cause of this war from one end of the world to the other and is enshrining, enfranchising the common man as, after all, the object of all existence," he said.

The resolution passed at the association's business meeting follows:

"Resolved by The Associated Press of annual session assembled, that as loyal citizens of the United States we hereby pledge our hearty support of the government in the present war."

GORDON-2 1/2 in. ARROW form-fit COLLAR
2 for 30¢
CLUEIT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS



Don't go near the water without one of our beautiful

Bathing Caps

35c to \$1

These caps are the very newest and all the go at the beaches—get yours today.

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A. L. Boehmer, Mgr.

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ARIZONA STATE PRESS

H. A. DAVIS, President.

CAPT. A. C. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres.

C. S. FELDMAN, Secretary

For many years located at the corner of First Avenue and Jefferson Street, has moved to the NEW BUILDING at

123 East Jefferson Street Phone 1029

We now have our entire plant under one roof with all departments arranged to reduce manufacturing costs.

Printing, Publishing, Embossing, Ruling, Book Binding

The Southwestern Stockman-Farmer Office

Is at the same location.

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ONE INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Adrian H. Matthew, examiner for the Arizona Fire Insurance company, is in Sisters' hospital and three other persons were more or less bruised and shaken up when the automobile in which they were riding went into a ditch just south of Tempe about 10:45 o'clock last night. The extent of Matthew's injuries had not been determined at an early hour this morning, but it is not believed that they are of a serious nature.

According to information secured by members of the sheriff's office, who responded to the call, Matthew, who was driving, was attempting to pass another machine when the accident occurred. He had just crossed the canal bridge and was turning onto the Creamery road, when the machine sidled and went into the ditch. Fortunately, all occupants were thrown clear of the machine, which turned turtle in a ditch partially filled with water. Matthew, however, was thrown with considerable force and sustained many deep cuts and bruises. His companions were immediately at his side and rendered first aid treatment. He is being attended by Dr. W. O. Sweet.

FRENCH TROOPS TAKE FRESH STEP TOWARD MASTERY

(Continued From Page One)

The evening communication issued by the war office says:

"Northeast of Arras fighting for Gavrelle took place throughout the day. Along the Arras-Cambrai road new English attacks were delivered this evening.

"Reports from the troops unanimously confirm that yesterday's losses of the English were unprecedentedly high.

"On the Aisne and in Champagne there has been strong fighting at intervals."

MILLION IN WOOL

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

DILLON, Mont., April 24.—Two million pounds of wool, valued at \$1,000,000, were sold here in the 24 hours ending at noon today. All options on wool were closed and it is expected that the total wool clip of Beaverhead county will be 3,000,000 pounds. Some growers who have extra fine grades of coarse staple wool have refused 50 cents a pound and are holding for 55 cents or better.

the effort of the government to carry out effectively the mandate of the nation as expressed in the war resolution adopted by congress on April 6, 1917.

The following were re-elected members of the board of directors: Frank B. Noyes, Washington, D. C.; Star, W. L. McLean, Philadelphia, Bulletin; Adolph S. Ochs, New York Times; and A. C. Weiss, Duluth, Minn., Herald, and John R. Rathorn, Providence, R. I., Journal was elected to the directorate.

Advisory boards elected included: Western division: A. N. McKay, Salt Lake Tribune, Chairman; Scott C. Bone, Seattle, Wash., Post-Intelligencer, secretary; S. A. Perkins, Tacoma, Wash., Editor; J. R. Knowlton, Oakland, Cal., Tribune; I. N. Stevens, Pueblo, Colo., Tribune.

Members of the new nominating committee included: Western division: J. O. Hayes, San Jose, Cal., Herald-Mercury; R. A. Crothers, San Francisco Bulletin.

On the auditing committee Calvin Cobb, Boise, Idaho, statesman, will represent the western division.

ARE PASSIONS INHERITED? Adv.

PASSENGER STEAMER IS AFIRE OFF SHORE

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The steamer Coronado, a passenger-carrying wooden vessel, is afire off the California coast, according to an S. O. S. picked up at a local radio station tonight. The Coronado was en route from Gray's Harbor, Wash., to Los Angeles. A. J. Pollard, president of the company owning the Coronado, said tonight he thought the vessel had no passengers aboard. The vessel carries a crew of 23 men.

FOOD CONDITIONS GIVEN ATTENTION BY PRESIDENT

(Continued From Page One)

the house commerce committee and urged the passage of a bill empowering the president to control exports. The senate agricultural committee heard supporters of Secretary Houston in his plan to supervise food production and distribution.

Secretary Redfield advocated the embargo measure as a means of assuring the United States a proper food supply, and also aid for the allies. The bill is intended primarily, he said, to give the president power to direct exports rather than to restrict them. R. A. Pearson, president of the Iowa State Agricultural college, and Dr. L. H. D. Weld of Yale told the senate committee that the government should have authority to fix maximum and minimum prices.

Secretary Houston explained his stand for giving the government the right to fix prices.

"A minimum price to producers," he said, "would stimulate production of certain staples by assuring farmers that those products would not be disposed of below a certain level which would give them a reasonable margin of profit and cause them to return and would not cause them to suffer loss in any event. This would be done under proper regulation. The shortage of important crops in this country, the greatly depleted resources abroad, and the waste and destruction in Europe should cause a continuance of remunerative prices, not as an additional assurance to farmers, the power should be given to be vested in the government."

"It is not suggested that maximum prices be fixed to producers, but that power to fix such prices governing the distribution of products be given to the government to be used if necessary to control uneconomic speculation and manipulation in the handling of food products."

"It is of the utmost importance that no step be omitted greatly to increase the supply, especially of the great staple food products of the United States, in every direction."

MORE THAN 2,000 GERMANS TAKEN IN WAR SINCE MONDAY

(Continued From Page One)

their advance by the British through the Holy Land toward Jerusalem. From Gaza southward toward Beersheba the Ottomans have been informed and are holding a strongly entrenched position.

From Gorizia to the head of the Adriatic sea violent artillery duels are in progress between the Austrians and the Italians. At several points in this region the Italians, by surprise attacks, occupied advanced Austrian positions and made prisoners of the defenders. The guns here are roaring in a mighty duel.

Along the entire Macedonian front reciprocal bombardments are taking place. The only infantry attack is reported by the Bulgarian war office which says that the British between Lake Doiran and the Vardar river, after an intense drum fire, delivered a thrust, but were repulsed.

The British admiralty expresses the belief that a German torpedo boat destroyer has been sunk in the North sea off the Belgian coast by a bomb dropped by a British naval aircraft, one of three which sank enemy destroyers. Only four of the destroyers are reported to have returned to Zebrugge.

(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE (Via London, April 24, 10:30 p. m.)—The intensely bitter ground fighting of the last two days has been reflected in the air by the British royal flying corps yesterday established a new record by bringing down forty German machines. Fifteen of these were actually seen to crash while 25 collapsed or fell in spinning nose dives, completely out of control.

The fights took place 15,000 feet in the air, from which distance it is barely possible to see the ground and wholly impossible to see an adversary crash unless the pilot deliberately follows down. Such a course is not feasible where the fighting has taken on the character of a general melee, as is nowadays often the case. A remarkable part of yesterday's performance is that only two British machines are missing.

It was the finest day for war flying that the young pilots ever had, and today they have been at it again since sunrise, but the full reports of their exploits are not yet in.

It is known, however, that one intrepid young flier, failing to find a single German observation balloon aloft, sought out one in its hangar on the ground, dived at it and set the big gas bag ablaze from stern to stern.

Since Sunday the British airmen have been reveling in weather they have long desired. Not a cloud was in

RUSSIA SHOWING HER FRIENDSHIP

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

PETROGRAD, April 23, Monday. (via London, April 25.)—Professor Paul Milukoff, minister of foreign affairs, and David R. Francis, the American ambassador, clasped hands on the platform of Alexander Hall in the duma tonight while an immense crowd stood and applauded. It was the first public demonstration of the new friendship of Russia growing out of America's entry into the war.

The meeting was arranged by the Society for Promoting Friendly Relations between Russia and the United States. Mr. Francis had just concluded his address in which he declared that Russia was not thinking of a separate peace; that militarism in Prussia was doomed and the liberty loving people of Germany would soon be freed as the Russian had been freed and that government by consent would be established throughout the earth.

The audience arose, shouting its approval of the sentiments expressed by the ambassador, while Professor Milukoff reached in from the rostrum and grasped the president officer and grasped the ambassador's hand. Then in an address Professor Milukoff confirmed the words of Mr. Francis.

"President Wilson thought once," said professor Milukoff, "that the peace of the world could be gained without victory. Now by a declaration of war he shows he is of the contrary. America's entry into the war at this time is more than a coincidence; it is an omen."

The hall was draped with the American and the new Russian colors.

the sky today behind which a German could find shelter. Deprived of that means of "digging themselves in," the German flunked out of the roads and usual. British machines were everywhere along the battle front and far behind the German lines. Bombing raids were carried out 45 miles back, and the machines deliberately flying over ground where battles were raging with the greatest fury.

German trains rushing reinforcements to the front were attacked and transport columns on the roads were bombed and completely disorganized. In several instances the British machines came low over the fighting line and poured machine gun fire into the German ranks. In doing this, machines have deliberately crossed the fire of their own as well as the enemy's guns.

Yesterday one British pilot, after bringing down two Germans and with all his ammunition gone, descended, reloaded, filled up his petrol tanks, and took to the air again. Within half an hour he had brought down his third machine for that day. Another pilot felled two machines, while the other 35 were divided among a similar number of British pilots.

The greatest fight yet, oddly enough, was a drawn battle. One of the British pilots met a brilliant German flier, and for a full hour they maneuvered in a most marvelous manner without either being able to bring his gun to bear on the other. They rolled, looped, twisted, deliberately stalled their engines and, standing backwards through the air, shot at each other. It probably was the most wonderful air duel the war has yet seen.

The British pilot reported today that several times he felt sure he would get his adversary between his sights, but the latter invariably bridled out of the line of fire. The British flier himself kept busy avoiding the German, and once he had to dive almost perpendicularly. The combat did not break off until both pilots had fairly exhausted themselves and their petrol.

Strangely enough, later in the day another British pilot encountered the same German machine. The British flier was heading his way home after a hard day's work, but he was met by the German for nearly a quarter of an hour before flying on.

Still another pilot mounted a fast new machine and deliberately allowed a German to get on his tail. Then he suddenly looped behind his adversary and caught him just within the sights, the burst of fire killing the German instantly. The machine swerved and the dead man pitched out, 10,000 feet from the ground.

The fighting yesterday was all within enemy territory.

The British Side

LONDON, April 24.—Reuter's correspondent telegraphing from the British headquarters in France today says:

"The fiercest fighting since the fiercest seen in this war. The Germans have thrown in large reserves and have brought up a great number of fresh guns."

"They probably realize that the battle now developing may assume a decisive character and they are resisting desperately. They are doing just what we want. The German army is only to be defeated and broken by hard fighting and the recent movements of the enemy have justified some doubt as to whether they would stand further hard fighting."

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What the Shopper Will Find in Our Basement Salesroom

See Our Window Display of Children's Gingham Dresses

A great assortment of gingham and percale dresses made up in individual style ideas, plaids, stripes and plain colors, belted, smocked and pleated, age 6 to 14 years.

Great assortments at \$1.39 and \$1.79. A few at higher prices.

Children's White Dresses

Dresses of voile, nets, and lawn, beautifully trimmed with lace and embroidery. The values are exceptional, \$1.79 and up.

Practical House Dresses

It's hot and still a-heating. The most sensible thing you can do is to select a few of these delightfully cool house dresses, of gingham, percale, voile, etc., in plain colors, stripes, checks, and plaids; collars of white and contrasting plain colors, many novelty collars edged with embroidery, belts and handy pockets. \$1.39 up to \$5.00.

Middies

The ideal garment for the school girl, the athletic and outdoor girl, the big girl or the little girl, materials are galatea and crepe, \$1.19 up to \$2.00. Khaki colored cotton corduroy middies, each \$1.79.

Linene and galatea smocks in many colors, white collar and cuffs, white ruffles on pockets, \$1.79 and \$2.19.

Paul Jones white middy skirts for girls, just the thing to wear with a middy blouse, \$1.39 and \$1.79.

Remarkable Dollar

Waists

We just received a great new shipment of waists to sell at one dollar. We don't believe they can be equalled anywhere. Voiles, lawns, and corded dimity, some trimmed with plain colors; others in beautiful printed designs; many plain white. A remarkable collection \$1.00.

Tennis and Garden Sets

Just the garment for general wear around the home, in the garden, for picnicking, etc., consist of a skirt and middy blouse, made of crepe, with large colored stripes, a very special value at per suit \$5.00. Galatea garden sets, per suit \$2.75.

Khaki Outing Garments

Outing and riding skirts, \$1.35 up to \$3.75. Khaki outing middies, each \$2.25. Khaki outing dresses, each \$5.

Breakfast Sets

A very practical suit to wear around the house. Made of crepe, gingham, voile and galatea, in plain colors, stripes and coin spots, neatly trimmed, per suit, \$1.50 up to \$6.50.

Nurses' Uniforms

The famous "Dix" make nurses uniforms in white, for those wishing to take up red cross work, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

Gingham Petticoats

A very practical petticoat in checks, plain colors and stripes, some plain, others trimmed with ruffles edged with braid, many with accordion pleats, each 69c.



CUT GLASS AND SILVER DEPOSIT TABLEWARE BASEMENT.

NO LIMIT TO POWERS OF ENVOYS

(Continued From Page One)

who accompanied the mission from France.

"Every American will understand that in deference to the illustrious president of the United States, whom I am going to see very soon, I reserve first word for him. I will have occasion to see you again and tell the American nation through you in a more complete manner the emotions with which the representatives of France greet in the name of their country the first democracy of the world, with which France shares the same ideals."

(Signed) "VIVIANI." The members of the mission got their first glimpse of the shores of

America at daylight this morning. All the members of the commission were on the bridge of their boat with the French admiral commanding, shortly after five o'clock to see the entrance of Hampton Roads. As the roads came into view, Marshal Joffre turned to an American naval officer, serving as pilot, and said:

"What a wonderful scene. I love this sunshine. It reminds me of my own country—the south of France."

Every American ship in the harbor hoisted the French tri-color, and the band of a warship played "The Star Spangled Banner. Marshal Joffre and the military and naval members stood at salute until the last note had floated across the water, while the civilian members stood with bared heads. Immediately after came the French national anthem which was saluted in a similar manner.

The commissioners lunched on board their own vessel, finishing just in time to receive Ambassador Jusserand.

Major General Scott, chief of staff of the army; Assistant Secretary of State Long; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin Roosevelt, and several officials who arrived from Washington aboard the Mayflower.

Upon his arrival Ambassador Jusserand went into conference with M. Viviani and the leading members of the mission. Two hours later the commission went on board the American vessel.

The mission will place itself at the disposal of the president during the entire period of its visit to this country. If he desires its members to remain in Washington for continuous conference they will do so. They have received invitations to visit many cities in the east and west, however, and they may make several trips, providing they are not needed in Washington all the time.

ARE PASSIONS INHERITED? Adv.